VOL LIII

WINNSBORO. S, C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899.

NO. 50

## NEWS DOCTORED.

The Public Kept in the Dark as to the Philippines.

THE CORRESPONDENTS KICK

They Charge that the Facts Have Been Systematically Suppressed by General Otis' Orders.

The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of press dispatches from Manila, which has prevented the cabling to the United States of anything that did not reflect official views of important events and conditions, resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents at Manila to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censo:ship. The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago and resulted in the framing of a statement which was presented on July 9th to Maj. Gen. Otis, commanding the military forces of the United States in the Philippine island, with a request for permission to telegraph it to the United States. The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all facts and the different phases of events as they transpired at Manila. The correspondents had two long interviews with Gen. Otis, in the course of which they complained that the evident purpose of the censorship was not to keep information from the enemy, but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manila, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable. It was made clear to Gen. Otis that the objection was to the system and not to the censor.

Gen. Otis finally promised greater liberality, agreeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States. Gen, Otis appointed Capt. Green, of his staff, censor. The statement of the correspondents is as follows:

"The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed at Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe, that owing to official dispatches from Manilo made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Pnilippines, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field. "We believe that these dispatches in

correctly represent the existing conditions among the Filipinos in respect to dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army. "We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that 'the situation is well in hand' and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily

'We think the tenacity of the Filipine purpose has been underestimated and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

ended without a greatly increased

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea, as Gen Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home,' or 'have the people of the United States by the ears."

"Specifications: Prohibition of hos pital reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostrations in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations and suppression of complete reports of the situation.' (Signed) John T. McCutcheon,

Harry Armstrong. Chicago Record Oscar K. Davis, P. G. McDonnell, New York Sun. Robert M. Collins, John P. Dunning, L. Jones, The Associated Press. John F. Bass, Will Dinwiddle, New York Herald. E. S. Keene,

Scripps-McRae Association. Richard Little, Chicage Tribune. CAUSES A SENSATION. The publication of the above document caused a sensation in the departments at Washington. Regarding the statement that war and other news had

been censored contrary to the usual custom, Adjutant General Corbin to-The censure of the so called censored press is without just cause; and evidently made under misapprehension

of facts. There has been no information received from Gen. Otis that has not been given to the press promptly creek. on the bulletin boards in the hall of this office. "The standing instructions of the

president and secretary of war are that the public shall be given all information we receive. This has been done and will continue to be done. Of flood sufferers. It is proposed that it course plans of campaigns that would shall be sent to various exchanges and be of help to Aguinaldo and other rebels have not and will not be pro- raised shall be devoted to the relief of but all facts of events transpired have been given in full- not less than \$10,000 will be raised

ness. ENGLISH COMMENT. A dispatch from London says most of the morning papers comment upon the joint statement of the American correspondents at Manila regarding the

censorship there. The Times says: "Gen. Otis cannot conceal nor explain away the great fact that he fails to bring the war to an minds us of the French parricide who occupying five minutes in selecting a end. He might just as well cease playing the ostrich and allow the correspondents to tell the public what they

it is that the correspondent will turn lumbia. Little Pauline Green, daugh- cal days in revising press dispatches, when you tread too hard upon him and ter of Mr. Wm. Green and grand- coloring them to suit his own views. that his determination to let the cat out | daughter of Capt. Joseph Green, is the of the bag may still prove a blessing to proud possessor of two grandmothers, modern states."

as he pleases about the matter.

## THE BATTLE OF HONEY HILL

An Address to the Survivors of That Noteworthy Engagement.

T, the Survivors of the Battle of Honey Hill.

On Nov. 30, 1864, a battle was fought at Honey Hill, S. C., and won by southern valor. This was a particularly brilliant affair, in which about 1,-500 Confederates defeated about 6,500 northers troops, preventing them from seizing the Charleston and Savannah railroad, near Grahamville, and from cutting off retreat for Gen. Hardee's army from Savannah, Ga. In this engazement nearly 1.000 of the enemy were killed and wounded.

It is due the men who won this victory that their achievement be placed on record in order that historians may find material in the future from which to construct a complete history of our

country and State.

It is hoped by the writer of this notice that survivors of the battle will forward him through mail such information concerning this fight, that there may be prepared an accurate narrative of Honey Hill, where Georgians and Carolinians, regulars and militia, officers and men, distinguished themselves and added to the lustre of southern arms by defeating a brave and determined foe, where the odds were four to

abandoned through lack of informaion relating to the Georgia troops; not however, until he had contributed to history much of value and interest. Of the battle day Capt. Courtenay could not write, for which scanty information; he was unwilling to lower his high ideal am firmly convinced that unless Genof what the battle parrative should be eral Otis is removed and a competent in order to meet the importunity of general put in command the whole cam-

friends urging him on.
Sarely survivors of Honey Hill can sideration of their obligations to their posterity, and will furnish information to place for them on record brave deeds of valiant sires! Also perfect histories of Georgia and South Carolina require the varration of these deeds of patriotic sons.

No time should be lost, for veterans of the war answering to roll-call here are fast crossing over that river from whose other side no message can re-

Survivors of the fight at Honey Hill talion, regiment, officers and men, that participated in the battle; time when each command joined the fight; place occupied with reference to the road intersecting the breastworks; what service was rendered by his command and officers: any instances worthy special mention of individual usefulness or va-

Address such communications Charles J. Colcock, Hayville P. O., S.

## A Pitched Battle.

The report is confirmed that five men were killed in a pitched battle in Clay county, Ky., last week. The battle occurred at Hacker's school house, on Little Goose Creek Wednesday morning, Deputy Sheriff Hacker had arrested Robert Phillpott. While before a magistrate, preparing to give his bond, somebody shot at him from behind. The firing then became general. When it ceased Robert Phillpott, Ed. Fisher, Azron Merriss, Hugh and Jim Griffin were dead. Green Griffin was mortally wounded and Granville Phillpott was seriously injured. Nearly all the county is in the saddle, heavily armed and more battles are expected.

The new uses which are being developed for glass are manifold. Church bells of the purest tone are now being made of glass; it is superceding gold for the filling of teeth; glass rails are said to be superior to steel, giving a smooth-er running surface and being less affect-ed by the elements; New York has a factory built of glass, slated with glass, | rainy season approached. and with a 100 foot glass chimney, a part of the working machinery also being constructed of glass, and English cities are considering its adaptability for paving and roadway purposes, its advantages being set forth as cleanliness, durability, non-slipperiness, and the retention of heat in winter and cold in summer.

## All Drowned.

A special to the Bee from Tekamah Neb., says: Word has been received of the drowning in Northwestern Iowa. near the Minnesota line, on Monday night, of A. W. Blades, his wife and eight children while en route to Minnesota in an emigrant wagon. The family was encamped for the night on a creek, when a cloudburts raised the creek twelve or fifteen feet, and the family, team and wagon were swept away. No trace of them has been found save parts of the wagon, which were found in trees some distance down the

## The First Bale.

The first bale of cotton of the presant season's crop has been shipped from Sinton, Texas, to Governor Savers to be sold for the benefit of the Texas auctioned, and that the money thus the flood victims. It is expected that through these sales.

## Too Sensative.

A Philadelphia murderer was so sensitive that he committed suicide on let him attend his wife's funeral. She was, says the Boston Pilot, the person pleaded for mercy "because he was an | single word. orphan.

## Long Lived Family.

WILL NOT BE REGARDED.

Will not be regarded.

Wish Pauline lives in the same house having ridden in from the battlefield.

Wish Pauline lives in the same house having ridden in from the battlefield. cided to ignore the complaint of the with two great grandmothers and one of The general insisted on changing the fathersr-State.

## THE TRUTH TOLD

fairfield

As to The Doctoring of the News by Gen. Otis.

FACTS ARE REVERSED.

Creelman, Correspondent of the New York Journal, Refused to Send Dispatches Because Forced to

Falsify.

Appearing simultaneously with the 'round robin" of the American newspaper correspondents at Manila, complaining that General Otis is suppress ing the facts and keeping the people of the United States in ignorance of the alarming conditions as they exist in the Philippines, James Creelman, the famous war correspondent of the New York Journal, cables from London his observations during a recent two months' stay in Manila and on the firing lines in the archipelago. He charges General Otis with incompetence, and with 'doctoring' press dispatches to paint the conditions as optimistic. when in reality they are and have been just the reverse, and with reporting "imminent by a more worthy son of Caroline but success" when in reality, caused by his own mismanagement, "imminent failure" has been the result. Mr. Creelman's letter goes into detail. It follows:

MR. CREELMAN'S LETTER. After having spent several months

paign will be a failure. I have been in the Cuban campaign be induced to break silence by a con- as well as in the Philippines, and I can part in it, offering even to carry a mussay honestly without the slightest prejudice that General Otis is much more responsible for the disastrous humiliating condition of affairs in the east than General Shafter was for the calamities in Cuba, for the war department furnished General Otis with a perfectly equipped, well fed army, and he had months of dry weather in which to fight as to be childish. For several weeks against an imperfectly organized enemy.

fussy old man, unaccustomed to any- plans of the campaign. thing but regimental command, and are earnestly invited to write clear saturated with the ideas and methods General Otis is regarded by practically and accurate information of the battle, of a routine clerk. He is a man who the whole army, officers and privates supplying names of their company, bat- has grown old serving in a regiment, alike, as an incompetent officer who and his experience and abilities do not sacrifices everything go outside of regimental lines. Now vanity and jealousy. large army intrusted with the government of a large archipelago, it is no lieve to be painstaking, industrious, wonder that things are as they are. It is because of this knowledge that | tic Admiral Dewey, without consulting General Otis, privately cabled to President McKinley asking him to send to Manila a small commission of men skilled in statesmanship and diplomacy. It was apparent to him, as to others. that General Otis was not competent to deal with the far reaching, intricate problems involved in a war with the

natives. Again and again Admiral Dewey expressed at the beginning of the present hostilities his dissatisfaction over the failure to make any advance against the

When finally, in despair of any action by Otis, Dewey began to take possession of other islands. Otis wrote to the admiral a bitter letter complaining that the navy was forcing the campaign

OFFICERS DENOUNCE OTIS.

I was there then and I remember how generals and other officers on the firing line bitterly denounced General Otis in private for immersing himself in petty details of municipal affairs, army contracts and custom house cases, while our firing line was stretched twentytwo measured miles around Manila. lying idly before an enemy growing stronger and more expert in infantry fire every day, while week after week of dry weather slipped away and the

Even before the first insurgent attack on our troops, Aguinaldo was throwing up strong earthworks in sight of our lines. Major General Anderson, commanding the first division, insisted that his troops were being endangered, and asked permission to stop the Filipinos from building fortifications.

"We will do nothing," said General Otis, "unless the Filipinos commit some act of war.'

"But they are entrenching themselves against us," replied General Anderson, "and the moment a man puts a spade in the ground with hostile intent he has committed an act of war."

Anderson's arguments were useless. The entreaties of other generals to be permitted to put an end to the belligerent work of Filipinos were of no avail. When I reached Manila a few days after the bloody outbreak the whole army was laying in trenches, being fired at night and day, while General Otis was absorbed in routine details that an army clerk could have done- as General Anderson that the only way to destroy the enemy was to fight them that General Otis treated him with open hostility and finally had this splendid soldier return to the United States. General Otis' principal thought seemed to be to prevent real facts being

abuse of censorship has been almost incredible. While the army in the field was anxiously awaiting orders during the advance on Malolos, he spent a whole hour reading my dispatches to The July 9, because the jailer would not Journal striking out names of officers mentioned for gallantry, changing descriptive passages, erasing all mention whom he had murdered-which re- of the part played by the navy and even

This is the same experience other correspondents have had during each case the woman started to light the war. General Otis has wasted hours the fire in the stove with kerosene oil. The Daily News says: "The moral of | There is a long lived family in Co- of valuable time during the most criti-

NEWS COMPLETELY REVERSED. On the night of the charge at Talicided to ignore the complaint of the with two great grand mothers and one of the grand- dispatch I submitted to him, and actually struck out the name of Colonel justice of the supreme court \$29 a day.

#### Funston, whose regiment swam the river under fire that day, saying: "I propose to make all the heroes that are made in this war."

Colonel Thompson, the press censor, has refused to allow me to mention regiments distinguishing themselves in battle, saying he was ordered to do so

by General Otis. During General Wheatson's advance to Pasig and beyond with the Flying

brigade Otis ordered all press dispatches stopped unless they described the enemy fighting furiously and said enormous losses were inflicted by our As a matter of fact on this occasion the insurgents were contemptible in numbers and ran away except in cases

of one or two small bands, and their losses were very slight.

General Otis' conditions for press dispatches were so outrageously dishonest that I refused to send any dispatches, preferring to let The Journal be beaten rather than to telegraph of-

ficial lies. The most extraordinary thing is that up to the time I left Manila, which was after the capture of Manolos by Mc-Arthur and Santa Cruz by Lawton, General Ocis had never been at the

Imagine this jealous clerk, who never went outside the city, directing with absolutely tyrannical exactitude the operations of divisions commanded by oldiers like Lawton and McArthur! I know from my own association with both division in the field that General Otis treated the generals as though they were school boys.

When it was announced that Lawton was on his way to the Philippines to command all the troops in the field as corps commander, every member of the with our troops in the Philippines, I little clique surrounding Otis was busy belittling Lawton.

When Lawton arrived Otis refused to assign him to any command for five days, although there was heavy fighting. Lawton begged permission to take

ket if necessary.

I asked Otis what Lawton's status was and why he was not assigned. "General Lawton is merely an officer reporting to me for orders," he replied, and when I get ready to give him or-

ders he'll know what his status is." Otis' jealousy of Lawton was so plain Otis never consulted him, nor gave him To be perfectly plain, General Otis is | the slightest information regarding the The truth of the situation is that

that he finds himself in command of a | I do not speak with the slightest feeling against Goneral Otis, whom I be-

and, according to his own light, patrio-

OTIS SIMPLY A CLERK. He has accomplished a great deal in regulating the municipal affairs of Manila, but his conduct, or rather nonconduct of the military campaign has been a series of blunders, due partly to timidity and lack of experience, partly to jealousy of other officers and partly to his incurable habit of wasting his time correcting press dispatches and doing a clerk's work, while generals in the field, powerless to move without his orders, are waiting for him to make up his mind in his office how to fight

the enemy. When I complained to General Otis that he was striking out of my dispatches things I had witnessed with my own eyes and which the American peo-

ple had a right to know, he said: "I don't propose to allow the Ameri can public to know anything about this campaign that will agitate or excite it. So long as I am in command here the people of the United States will know only such facts as I deem advisable to

be known. "Any man who writes anything aboue this campaign contrary to my wishes will be expelled from the Philippines. We are not going to have any public agitations about this campaign if I can prevent it."

## Scorches Alger.

The London Times editorially says: 'Alger has run the war office as a political machine. Military posts have been bestowed upon political friends without regard to fitness or the interests of the country. Dishonesty and corruption have been rampant whereever there was public money to be handled. American soldiers were killed by thousands on American soil by such agencies as embalmed beef and scandalous neglect of elementary sanitation. As the head is, so we expect subordinates to be. They were chosen without regard to fitness with every regard to political service. Naturally they act as the politicians they are rather than as soldiers and administrators, which they are not, The new imperial policy of the United States is thus discredited by association with a system of more than common corruptions. McKinley, for some reason or other, is incapable of ridding himself of the incubus of his secretary, who, evidently regarding himself as having well. He refused to allow the army to the president in his pocket, serenely make any silvance. So insistent was defies the public indignation that has been aroused by his mismanagement.'

## Causes Many Deaths.

The returns from the Fourth of July celebrations all over the country demonstrate that it is time our people were instituting some more rational telegraped to the United States, and his manner of observing the day. The Chicago Tribune s casualty list include returns from 250 cities and towns. The leading figures are: Dead 33, injured 730, fire losses \$233,070. injured by cannon crackers 731, injured by powder explosions 257, injured by toy cannon 259, hit by stray bullets 60.

## Another Lesson.

A dispatch from Savannah, Ga., says Mrs. Annie McGuire, white, and Anna Cook, colored, are dead as a consequence of two stove explosions. In Both were horribly burned.

## Pretty Good Pay.

Admiral Dewey's salary amounts to \$37.50 per day; President McKinley's is equal to \$131 a day; cabinet officers,

# NEW ENTERPRISES.

Chartered in the First Six Months of the Year.

INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

Over a Million Dollars of increase in Stock. A Number of Cotton Mills Pro-

representing an aggregate capitalization of nearly five million dollars. Of this amount \$2,226,700 represents new concerns, and \$2,613,000 the capital of organizations increasing their capital stock; a total of \$4,839,700. These figures were obtained from the semi-annual statement of Mr. J. T. Gantt, chief clerk in the office of the secretary of State. There was great progress in the State last, year, but Mr. Gantt's com-parative statement shows that, between Jan. 1, 1898, and July 1 of the same year, charters were issued to concerns capitalized at \$1,889,700 against \$2, 226,700 this year—a gain of \$337,000. But while the aggregate capitalization of new concerns is very encouraging, there is even greater reason for congratulation on account of the wonderful amount of capital stock increased. The first six months of this year South Carina enterprises increased their capital stock from \$1,347,000 to \$2,613,000; a

inators or "corporators" must first ob-tain a "commission." This instrument authorizes them to solicit capital stock, etc. After a certain per cent. of the capital stock has been subscribed, a charter may be obtained. It is under a charter that a joint stock concern can do business. A commission is rarely obtained, however, unless the company means business and does afterwards obtain a charter. So much in explanation of the fact that the figures above quoted represent joint stock companies which have actually raised the capital stock. There were 117 proposed com-panies which filed "declarations" for commissions and have not yet sent in their "returns" for charters. Last year in the same time there were 66, representing a proposed capital stock of \$3,049,560, against \$5,338,400 this year. This does not include the socie-

ENTERPRISES PROJECTED. The enterprises projected and not yet chartered are listed as follows: Warehouses ...... 3 Lumber companies ..... 1 . 4
Land and improvement com-tions ..... 5 Telephone companies..... Oil mills..... Compress companies ..... 1 Water, light and power com-Mining companies..... Construction companies.... 0 Banking and investment companies..... Cotton mills.....

Mercantile establishments, etc ... ..... 19 CHARTERS GRANTED. Charters were in the first six months of last year issued 52 concerns capitalzed at \$1,889,700; against 71 companies with an aggregate capital of \$2,-

foot since Jan. 1:

Telephone companies..... Oil mills..... Cotton compress companies. Water, light and power companies ..... Mining companies.... 3 Banking and investment companies..... Cotton Mills..... Other manufacturing plants 8 Mercantile establishments,

crease of \$25,000. Daggett Printing Co. \$10,000; increase of \$2.000. Clover Manufacturing Co. \$200,000: ncrease of \$50,000. Whitney Manufacturing Co. \$350, 000: increase of \$84,000. Abbeville Cotton Mills \$400.000; in-

rease of \$100,000. Farmers' Loan and Trust \$75,000: increase of \$25,000. Palmetto Ice Co. \$75,000; increase of \$40,000.

of \$5,000. Anderson Light and Power Co. \$175,

Marie Mills \$100,000; increase of Total, \$2,613,000; increase of \$1,226,-000.

Spartanburg county..... Springsteine Mills, Chester.

# Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson. Belton Mills, Belton..... The Florence Cotton Mill,

jected.

Since the first of the year charters have been issued concerns in this State

total increase of \$1,226,000. In order to obtain a charter, the orig-

#### ties, etc., which are chartered but no capital stock.

Other manufacturing plants 10

226,700 this year. Following are the enterprises put on

Warehouses..... 2 Lumber companies..... 1 Land and improvement com-tions .. ....

etc . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 23 STOCK INCREASED. The following gives the names of the concerns which have increased their in the house of Mrs. Moore. Her litcapital stock; the figures given first representing the amount of stock at present and those given second showing the increase over the former capitalization:

Get getown Grocery Co. \$75,000; in-

I. J. Phillips Co. \$23,000; increase

000: increase of \$75,000. Mills Manufacturing Co. \$550,000; ncrease of \$450,000. Warren Manufacturing Co. \$500,000; ncrease of \$300,000. Excelsior Knitting Mills \$50,000; inrease of \$40,000. Carolina Manufacturing Co. \$30,000; ncrease of \$20,000.

NEW COTTON MILLS. The following are the cotton mills

Olympia Cotton Mills, Co-

350,000

Florence..... \$2,875,000 SEVERAL OIL MILLS.

There has been an unusually large number of cil mills chartered and commissioned. They are located as fol-Fair Forest Oil Mill Co., Fair

Gaffney ..... Fountain Inn Oil Mill Co., 

McCormick.....

Cross Anchor Oil Co., Cross Path ..... Campobello Oil Mill, Campo-

ter..... Clinton Oil and Manufacturing Co., Clinton..... 20,000

Total capital stock.....\$274,000 The whole State seems to be swingng forward and unward to resume its accustomed place at the front. The development is not confined to one section, but every county seems to be tending upward.-State.

FROZED OUT AT LAST.

#### Secretary of War Alger Has Resigned from the Cabinet.

Secretary of War Russell A. Alger esigned Wednesday from the cabinet. the resignation to be effective at pleasure of the president. The resignation of Secretary Alger is believed to have been sought by the president, as public opinion had almost crystallized in a desire for the secretary's retirement. Alger called upon President McKinley at the White House Thursday morning shortly before noon and was with him for a few minutes. When he left he was in excellent spirits. His face was wreathed with smiles as he expressed to several newspaper men who rathered about him his appreciation of their good wishes.

"You feel relieved of a great burden?" one of them suggested. "Yes. I do." replied the se Hereafter I will only have my own

burden to carry." The secretary said that he would relinguish his portfolio as soon as the pending routine matters of the depart- specific names of persons and localities. ment were closed up, and Assistant He stated that in 1861 he left a wife Secretary Meikeljohn, to whom the war and five children in Michigan and anoffice is to be turned over pending the appointment of Gen. Alger's successor,

is ready to assume charge. "I shall retire before August 1st," said the secretary. Gen. Alger said he | was led to believe that a certain other would go back to Michigan and for the present at least devote his attention to his health. The secretary said he knew nothing about his successor. Asked as to whether he would press his | soldier died and the death was reported senatorial candidacy, the secretary re-

## plied: "I cannot tell now."

A Good Way to Die. A devout colored preacher, whose heart was aglow with missionary zeal, gave notice to his congregation that in the evening an offertory would be taken for missions, and asked for liberal gifts. A selfish, well to-do man in his congregation said to him before the service: Yer gwine to kill dis Church if yer goes on say, 'Give! Give!' No Church can stan' it. Yer gwine to kill it." After the sermon the colored minister said to the people, "Brother Jones told me I was gwine to kill dis here Church ef I keep a-asking yer to give; but my brethren, Churches doesn't die dat way. Ef anybody knows of a church dat died cause of its given too much to the Lord, I'll be very much obliged ef my brother will tell me whar dat Church is, for I'se gwine to visit it, and I'll climb up on de walls of dat chure :, under de light of de moon, and cry, 'Blessed am

## de dead dat die in de Lord'."

To the Farmers and Wheat Growers of Victims of a Poisoner. A special from Dallas, Texas, says: Two girls, one eight years old and the other ten, daughters of the widow of John Moore, lost their lives by drinking poison, which, it is claimed by the police authorities, was prepared for their mother, who is an important State witness in the case against the men accused of lynching the Humphreys. The poison was placed in a water pitcher tle girls became thirsty and their mother gave each adrink from the pitcher. Death followed almost in-

#### stantly. Walks from Pole to Pole.

A force of telephone linemen is at present busy stretching a heavy lead cable along the line of tall poles running down Main street. With the force is a man who was regarded by many with wonder. He moved along the cable between the poles at will, fixing first this place and then that. When he had any distance to go he would stand erect and walk the swaying cable. His daring and recklessness caused many to stop and wonder what manner of man he was .- State.

## Nine Men Killed

A dispatch from London says an exolosion on board the torpedo boat destroyer Bullfinch, on the Solent, during her trial Friday killed nine and injured four of those on board. It was the worst naval accident of this nature that has occurred in the British navy in 20 years. The victims were terribly injured, steam and boiling water filling the engine room. The Bullfinch is one of the latest designed 30-knot torpedo boat destroyers.

## He Knows Now.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll died at his

chartered and those projected since home, Walston-Hudson, near Dobbs Jan. 1: Capital sudden and unexpected, and resulted lah, La., Thursday night for the fatal Stock. from heart disease, from which he had wounding of Dr. J. Ford Hodge. The Vesta Mills, Spartanburg...\$ 250,000 suffered since 1896. In that year, during the Republican national convention, troublesome for some time, and it is behe was taken ill, and had to return lieved that they had planned to kill 100,000 home. He never fully recovered from the doctor. Some of them, it is said, the attack of heart disease, and was have families in Europe, but they have 

A FIENDISH CRIME.

## There is Likely to be Another Burning Over in Georgia

A dispatch from Brainbridge, Ga. says Decatur county has been stirred from its northern limits to the Florida line by the enormity of crimes heaped upon J. E. Ogletree and his wife Thursday night at their home in the little station of Saffold, on the Plant line, a few miles from Bainbridge by two Negroes. About 8 o'clock two Negroes entered the store of Mr. Ogletree which adjoins the depot and made a few trivial purchases. When the sales were completed Mr. Ogletree asked for his money. At his demand one of the Negroes presented a pistol at the agent's head and said: "I owe you nothing.

are robbers and want your money." Ogletree emptied his pockets, the other Negro standing guard at the front door. Then the two Negroes ordered Ogletree to march up stairs, where Mrs. Ogletree was and they ordered her to give up what money she had. She gave them \$4 and while one of the brutes held a pistol to Ogletree's head, the other assaulted her. Then the other committed the same deed. About this time a train was heard coming to the station and the Negroes fled in the direction of the Chattahooche river. -

When Ogletree managed to bring nimself to a realization of what had happened, he took his wife and boarded a train for this city. Sheriff Patterson was informed of the crime at once and took action at daylight. Several posses were immediately sworn in and with dogs in the lead started in various directions to find some clue to the Negroes. Everybody in the vicinity has quit work and is assisting the posses in their search. If the blacks are caught their quick death is a certainty. Mrs. Ogletree is a sister of Wm. Buchanan, county treasurer, and comes of well known family.

### STRANGE TALE OF A DYING MAN.

#### He had Concealed his Identity for Forty Long Years.

The death of Leonard B. Bleeker

aged 72 years which recently occurred at Yates Centre, Kas., has revealed a case of self-sacrifice seldom heard of outside the domain of fiction. Three peddling a few cheap articles and, too landed at Cavite, to July 4, 1899, shows ld and weary to proceed farther, a kind | the following items: hearted farmer took him in and cared for him until he died. To the family which befriended him he told the story of his life, reserving for the grave the swered the first call for volunteers. The fortunes of war were sgainst him and for months he lay a prisoner in Andersonville prison. For some reason he batch of prisoners would soon be exchanged. Among them was a dying man and the two comrades exchanged names and military designations. The as that of Leonard B. Bleeker, and is so recorded in the war department. The real Bleeker was released after a time, rejoined his regiment and served until the close of the war without communicating with his family. Then he went back and found his wife married to another man. He ascertained that his children we well cared for and then left the community without revealing his identity. Throughout his life he carefully guarded his secret and since going to Yates Centre, was often urged to apply for a pension, but stoutly refused. Even when near death he would not reveal the location of his former home or permit anyone to communicate with old associate. He was a man of more than ordinary education and the truth of his story or the possession of a noble purpose in his long sacrifice cannot be

#### doubted. Wheat Growers Convention. The following call has been issued for the Wheat Growers' convention to be held at Greenwood, S. C.

South Carolina: The undersigned committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Greenwood to fix a date and make the necessary arrangements for a convention of wheat growers, do earnestly invite the farmers and all persons interested in the prosperity of the State to meet at the court houses of their respective counties and select a delegation to meet at Greenwood on the 15th of August next for the purpose of forming a permanent Wheat Growers' association, and taking such action as will. in their judgment, better secure the independence and prosperity of the agriculturalist, and there gith every other

interest of the State. We hope to have with us on that occasion prominent farmers of this and other States to address the convention. Let each county send a good delegation.

D. C. DuPre, N. A. Craig, J. K. Durst, J. T. Simmons, S. H. McGhee, Committee.

## A Good Law-

Georgia has a law regulating the standard of illuminating oils. Recenty complaints have been made and the inspectors have been ordered to make thorough tests and confiscate all oils that fall below the regulation standard. It is not known whether there are any inferior oils on the market, but rigid tests are to be applied and all oil that does not reach the 120 point will be confiscated. The South Carolina Legislature has an idea that any kind of oil is good enough for our people. They declare that they desire no inspection law. More than 200,000 gallons were

## Five Lynched.

confiscated.

Five Italians were lynched at Tallu-

# WHAT IT COSTS

In Valuable Lives to Subjugate the Filipinos.

VOLUNTEERS' HEAVY LOSS.

#### Comparative Statement that Show the Deaths and Wounds Suffered by Our Gallant

Troops.

The return of the Oregon volunteers and the prospective home-coming of all the other State troops who have been helping to down the Philippine 1ebellion gives additional interest to a resume of the casualties in the insular campaigns. Full records of the losses by death, wounds, sickness and otherwise since the beginning of operations there early in the summer of 1898 show that the Minnesota regiment was most susceptible to the baneful influences of the tropical climate, 34 of those volunteers having expired in the hospitals up to the last Fourth of July. Oregon was next, with 24, and Nebraska third

losing their lives at the front from that State, against 28 of the regulars. A comparative showing of the regiments which lost most heavily, as compiled from the press reports, is as fol-

losing 21 men from sickness. The Ne-

braska regiment lost more men in action

than any other organization engaged,

except the 14th infantry; 26 members

Killed—14th infantry, 29; Nebraska, 26; Kansas, 25; South Daketa, 25; Washington, 19; 3d artillery, 19; Oregon, 14; Pennsylvania, 13; 18th infantry, 13; Mentana, 11; 22d infantry, 9. Wounded—Nebraska, 182; Montana, 132; Kansas, 124; Washington, 109; 3d artillery, 93; South Dakota, 87; Minnesota, 80; Oregon, 76; Pennsylvania, 69; 22d infantry, 67; California, 56. Exclusive of the deaths on the trans-

ports, the total number of men to lose their lives in the Philippine war was 693. Of this number 650 were killed or succumbed to wounds or disease. The number wounded in action was 1,591. Five committed suicide: one. the colonel of the Tennessee regiment, died of appoplexy in an engagement and 19 were accidentally drowned. In detail the report, as given in the Associated Press dispatches from June 30, years ago Bleeker went to that country 1898, when the first military expedition

> Killed in action, 283; drowned, 19; accidental deaths, 14; suicides, 5; apoplexy, 1; sickness, 275; wounds, 92. Total deaths, 689.

Wounded, 1,591; missing, 4. Total casualties, 2,284. Nearly twice as many volunteers as regulars were killed, although the volunteer regiments were only one third more numerous than the regulars. The volunteers were, however, engaged for a longer period than the regulars, numerous regiments of the latter not having arrived in the Philippines until after some of the most serious engagements had occurred. The number of regulars wounded was 513, against 1,078 volunteers. Sickness carried off more than twice as many volunteers as regulars, the respective totals being 180 and

95. Tabulated as to branches of the service, the showing of killed and wounded is as follows: Died of wounds..... 24 Died of sickness...... 95

Total dead .....

try lost fifteen by disease and the 14th twelve. A tabulated statement of the losses by organization by disease fol-Regulars-23d infantry, 15; 14 infantry, 12; 18th infantry, 10; 3d infantry, 8; 4th infantry, 8; 22d infantry, 8; hospital corps, 7; 20th infantry, 5; 3d artillery, 4; 6th artillery, 4; 12th infan-

try, 4; signal corps, 2; 9th infantry, 2; 1st artillery, 1; 8th artillery, 1; 4th cavalry, 1; 17th infantry, 1; 19th infantry, 1; 21st infantry, 1. Total, 95. Volunteers-Minnesota, 34; Oregon 24; Nebraska, 21; South Dakota, 16; Colorado, 15; California, 13; Montana, 10; Idaho, 8; Washington, 8; Kansas; 6; Pennsylvania, 5; Tennessee, 5; North Dakota, 4; Iowa, 3; Utah, 2;

Wyoming, 2; Astor Battery, 1; Nevada, 1; unknown, 2. Total; 180. It is noticeable that the only casual. ty in the Nevada croops was the single death from sickness. None from that State were eitheir killed or wounded. The proportion of volunteers to succumb to their wounds was nearly three to one regular. As in other casualties Nebraska leads in this feature, having lost twelve men from their wounds. Montana lost ten from injuries, and Kansas and Washington eight each. The greater loss among the regular army

men was in the 3d artillery, five members of which died from the effects of their wounds. Heavy Rains. The war department today received

the following cablegram: Manila, July 20. Adjutant General, Washington. Storms still prevailing; barometic rising indicating improving weather conditions. Average rainfall July several years, 14 1-2 inches; for 20 days fully now closed, 41 inches. Country flooded. Troops on outposts have suffered and former lines of communicstion cut in some instances; not serious. No material increase in sickness reported. Telegraphic communication maintained between San Fernando, Baccor, and nearly all other points. Unable yet to coal returning transports,

(Signed)

Shot as a Spy. A special from San Francisco says: Efforts to discover the whereabouts of Grant Cullum of this city, who was with the Tenth Pennsylvania in Manila, have resulted in word being received here from a comrade of his that Cullum was shot as a spy in sight of the American outposts near Caloocan. He was sent by Gen. Otis with a message. It is said that a rain storm destroyed his disguise, and he was captured by the natives and put to death. He was a member of Charity lodge of the Odd Fellows of this city, and it was through the efforts of the lodge to find him that his fate became known.